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Memorial Exercises in Honor of Martin Kellogg, LL.D., former President of the University of California.

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September 19, 1903

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MEMORIAL EXERCISES IN HONOR OF MARTIN KELLOGG.

On Saturday, September 19, 1903, memorial exercises were held in Hearst Hall in honor of the late Martin Kellogg. The following programme was carried out:

Integer Vitae

QUARTETTE.

Integer vitae scelerisque purus
Non eget Mauris iaculis neque arcu
Nec venenatis gravida sagittis,
    Fusce, pharetra,
Sive per Syrtes iter aestuosas
Sive facturus per inhospitalem
Caucasum vel quae loca fabulosus
    Lambit Hydaspes.

Q. Horatius Flaccus.

Address

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS MERRILL, PH.D., L.H.D.

Address

WILLARD BRADLEY RISING, PH.D., M.E.

Address

COLUMBUS BARTLETT, ESQ.

Commemorative Address

GEORGE HOLMES HOWISON, LL.D.

Brief Life is here our Portion

QUARTETTE.

Brief life is here our portion,
    Brief sorrow, short-liv'd care;
The life that knows no ending,
    The tearless life is there!

O happy retribution!
Short toil, eternal rest,
For mortals and for sinners,
A mansion with the blest!

The morning shall awaken,
The shadows flee away,
And each true-hearted servant
Shall shine as doth the day:
For God our King and Portion,
In fulness of his grace,
We then shall see for ever,
And worship face to face.

O sweet and blessed country,
The home of God's elect!
O sweet and blessed country
That eager hearts expect!
Jesu, in mercy bring us
To that dear land of rest;
Who art, with God the Father,
And Spirit, ever blest.

Bernardus Cluniacensis, tr. Neale.

Addresses were delivered as follows:

ADDRESS BY PROFESSOR MERRILL.

It has been my great good fortune to be associated intimately with the late Professor Kellogg for nine years. Before coming to California I had known him through the reputation produced by his edition of the *Brutus* of Cicero, and my first correspondence with him was on some points of criticism suggested by his commentary. Earlier he had published portions of Cicero and Quintilian, and throughout his life these with Horace were his favorite authors. At the opening of his teaching career he gave instruction in mathematics, and in the early years of this university he occupied the undivided chair of Greek and Latin. As the University grew in numbers and a separation of the work was advisable, Dr. Kellogg chose Latin rather than Greek, and occupied the Latin chair unil his elevation to the Presidency. A suggestion that he continue as Professor of Latin in con-

nection with his higher office was modestly declined, but during his entire administration the welfare of his old department was very near to his heart.

On his resignation of the presidency he returned to the department as Professor Emeritus, and although he had already earned the rest implied in the title, he insisted from the beginning on doing a man's full tale of work. He died in harness: *felix opportunitate mortis.*

Dr. Kellogg was a Roman. By nature sympathetic with Roman ideals, his character was profoundly affected by his intellectual contact with the works of that great people. Like most professors of Latin of the last century he early developed administrative powers, and for many years was active in the administrative work of the university. Roman order, discipline, thoroughness, and above all, reverence for law were prominent traits of his character. He learned to command, did command our academic ship; but on his return to the ranks no member of the faculty was more loyal to his President, to his departmental chief, and to the Faculty. The slightest expression of wish in departmental matters always met with the first response from him; were any reports or any information called for from members of the staff, his was the first response. None had so delicate a feeling as he for the prerogatives of academic rank.

He appreciated as few do the admirable constitution of the University, the safeguards and checks on every hand which have as their object our academic liberties and those of our students. He was conversant with the long lists of precedents governing the action of the Regents and Faculties, and from his retentive memory at every need his colleagues could learn the legal bearings of any contemplated action.

In his interpretation of Latin authors Professor Kellogg was a humanist. He valued Latin literature less as a basis for grammatical exercise than for its bearing on actual life. Hence, when with ripe experience of years, after the turmoil of the presidency he returned to the interpretation of Horace, in his St. Martin's summer, he brought to that office a wealth

of allusion, an urbane wit, a knowledge of men and things utterly beyond the ability of a younger man.

As an active minister of the Gospel in early life, the soberness and religious character of the uncorrupted Roman of the time of the Republic attracted him. The Stoic ethics, as interpreted by Cicero, was particularly congenial to his nature, and for this year he had given laborious preparation to the interpretation of Cicero's Offices. Roman frugality, unobtrusive piety, faithful obedience, fidelity to duty at any cost—these were his virtues also. His way in life was to act, not to talk; to be, not to seem; to do, not to promise; for the Romans, says Ruskin, did more and said less than any other nation that ever lived.

Another Roman virtue was patience. They suffer, they are silent, said Cicero. Man is born to trouble as the sparks fly upward, and the evil which falls to every human lot, whether it comes in the vigor of youth, the strength of middle life, or in the infirmity of age, in a man's varied relations, he bore without repining. In quietness and confidence was his strength. The end crowns the work; he waited patiently for that end serenely confident of the final judgment.

And fortitude and temperance were his also. Brave in maintaining essentials although yielding in less important details, even and placid in disposition, he kept himself under with thorough self-control. Whatever was going on behind that sphynx-like countenance even his closest friends could only surmise. Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control—these led his life to sovereign power. He was willing to listen to every argument, but the decision was his own, and frequently registered without apology or explanation.

He was systematic in his conduct of life; and his time was well ordered. And here again Roman system and order were traits of his character. Never hurried, as provision had been made for each task in its proper sequence, he administered his life so well that even the Censor Cato would have approved. And when the end came all was in order;

nothing was left undone. *Iustus et tenax propositi sui*, which was to live a life of usefulness and of stainless integrity; he has joined the great majority. His influence and his example will abide with us long. *Vir strenuus*, *honestus*, *pius*, *fidelis*. May our end be as his!

ADDRESS BY PROFESSOR RISING.

The lot of taking part in these exercises has fallen to me because of my longer acquaintance and longer association with our deceased colleague. My part will be to present to you the statistics of his life.

President Martin Kellogg, youngest son of deacon Allyn Kellogg, was born in Vernon, Connecticut, March 13, 1828. He was a descendant in the seventh generation of Martin Kellogg, of Braintree, Essex, England, who was born November 23, 1595. Martin Kellogg was a family name and appears many times in the family genealogy. President Kellogg had one brother older than himself, who was graduated from Williams College and afterwards entered the ministry, but was obliged to give up that calling on account of a growing infirmity. An uncle was for many years a professor in Williams College. Of President Kellogg's early life but few particulars or incidents have come under my notice.

In a charming article contributed to the *Overland Monthly* under the title "My Grandfather's Farm" he has himself given us a glimpse of his boyhood days: "In a quiet country town of New England is a farm that used to be my earthly paradise. My own father's place was pleasant in its way, but it called for a little too much work from the time when a boy could ride a horse to plow out corn or follow the hay-cart with a rake. My grandfather's farm, on the contrary, was a place for infinite leisure and sport. The standing invitation he gave was to 'come down and do up the mischief.'" He closes with the following: "Enough

as to the farm and farm-house. They were but the setting for their precious jewels—the human hearts and lives that found there a home. The head of the house was born on the spot, and was a genuine son of the soil. Modest, yet self-reliant, kind to all, but a sturdy supporter of justice, well balanced, full of uncommon common sense, of the strictest integrity, respected and beloved by his neighbors, often an arbiter in personal differences, called not unfrequently to places of public trust, this plain New England gentleman was the type of a class that grows ever smaller in New England. It was from the best blood of the Puritans and had the Puritan steadfastness and energy, blended with the Old English heartiness and the true New English devotion to the well welfare of others. Of my grandmother it is enough to say that she was a helpmate for such a husband—self-forgetting, generous, lovable, sensible, beneficent. Her descendants rise up and call her blessed. In my humble opinion it is hard to find a finer type of character than that of this farmer and farmer's wife. * * * ." He closes this sketch in the following words: "I lately passed the old spot, on the new railway skirting the hills. The house does not look as large as it used to; the trees are thinned and a little dwarfed. The whole valley is somewhat neglected and degenerate. So passes away the glory of many an old New England community."

President Kellogg received his preparation for college at Williston Seminary, Easthampton. He entered Yale College and was graduated in 1850. As the most distinguished scholar of his class he pronounced the valedictory oration on his commencement day. In his class he was the warm and intimate friend of Professor H. A. Newton, the distinguished astronomer of Yale college.

After his graduation he entered Union Theological Seminary, 1851–52. He then spent a year, 1852–53, in Andover, returned to Union, 1853–54, and graduated. He was resident licentiate in Yale 1854–55.

At this time he turned his eyes westward. attracted by the needs of the Pacific Coast. He became a home missionary, came to California in 1855 and was settled in Grass Valley and Shasta. From 1855 till 1861 we find him doing home missionary work among the miners and gold-hunters of that day.

In the meantime Dr. Durant, who came to California a self-appointed missionary of education, had brought together the most hopeful and helpful men of the coast, and the college school was the rallying point of the higher education. When the time came to open the college in August, 1859, the trustees met and elected two professors, Dr. Durant and Dr. Kellogg. No fitter appointments were ever made by any board of trustees; Durant, the untiring, self-sacrificing missionary of education, and Kellogg the quiet and accomplished scholar. In 1860 the college opened with eight students.

The friends of the college of California soon realized, perhaps a little reluctantly, that they could best serve the cause of education by joining their forces and means to the state university to be created under the Morrill Bill. President Kellogg was from the first an active supporter of this policy. He was professor of Latin in the College from 1861 to the time when the college gave up its existence to the University in 1869.

On September 3, 1863, President Kellogg was married in Ellington, Connecticut, to Miss Louisa Wells Brockway. Two children were born of this marriage, both of whom died in infancy. It would be impossible to convey the sorrow and sadness which the death of these children brought to parental hearts. Their birth had awakened the fondest hopes and ambitions, which their death destroyed. The whole current of their after lives was entirely changed.

In September, 1869, the University of California opened, with President Kellogg in the chair of Latin and Greek. In 1874 President Gilman accepted the Presidency, and in

the work he was called to do he found Professor Kellogg one of his wisest and most loyal supporters. He was the dean of the College of Letters from the beginning up to 1885. In 1876 he was relieved of the Greek language, and his title became Professor of the Latin Language and Literature. Upon the resignation of Hon. Horace Davis in 1890 he was made acting president, 1890–93. In 1893 he was made President, inaugurated on Charter Day of that year, March 23, 1893, and on that day he received from his Alma Mater the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He resigned the Presidency of the University in 1899, and in September started with Mrs. Kellogg on a trip around the world. He returned the following year, and took up again the work of active instruction, which he continued almost to the day of his death.

From 1874 to 1876 he served the town of Berkeley as President of the Board of Education. In recognition of his services the first school organized in the town was named the "Kellogg School."

During his nearly half-century's residence on this coast, he served the Congregational Church in almost every position, minister, deacon, trustee, liberal supporter.

His earthly career closed August 26, 1903.

Cherished be his memory.

ADDRESS BY COLUMBUS BARTLETT.

We have met to-day to honor the memory of Dr. Martin Kellogg. His life was a part of that of our University, so long had he been associated with it as professor and president; so closely identified with it in his hopes, and his endeavors; and so deep the impress that he made upon its work and its ideals. As one who knew him well—as his co-worker in the Board of Regents, I am here to pay a loving tribute to his memory.

For a number of years prior to his elevation to the

presidency, the University had been struggling against adverse circumstances and it was yet a question whether it would finally take its place among the great institutions of learning.

Before the passage of the act of 1887, by which a tax of one cent on each one hundred dollars worth of property assessed in the State was paid for the support of the University, its income was uncertain, and dependent upon the caprice of every session of the Legislature. It was necessary for the President to visit Sacramento during each session and to lobby for a sufficient appropriation to conduct the institution for the next two years. Under these conditions, progress was necessarily slow and intermittent. Added to that, the University's constant change of presidents prevented the adoption of a strong educational policy which could be consistently carried on. The presidency of the institution seemed to have knocked about from pillar to post, there having been no less than three presidents, or acting presidents, between the years 1885 and 1890. The faculty, also, suffered in this period of unrest.

The first thing that led to a better condition of affairs was the passage of the one cent tax, making the revenue of the University certain and definite. The next thing was to find an administrator to place in charge of the growing institution who could harmonize conflicting elements and adopt a strong and consistent educational policy to which the institution could be committed for a number of years. But the task of securing such a head for the University was not an easy one.

President Eliot of Harvard University, wrote me in 1890, when, as Chairman of the Committee of the Board of Regents on the appointment of a President, I wrote him for advice:

"I feel under a good deal of embarrassment in replying, for my observation is that gentlemen imported into California to fill this office stay but a very short time.

"It seems to me that the Regents might best seek a gentleman who has been long enough in California to understand the government, resources and prospects of the University, and to be known somewhat to the community which he is to serve.

"Is there not someone among the professors of the University who might be promoted to the presidency? A professor of true merit who has already lived at Berkeley some years and is favorably known to the graduates of the University seems to be the most natural candidate for the vacant place.

"In your case, it seems to me that you run another considerable risk if you take a president who has not lived in California. The tenures of the presidents of your University for the past twenty years have been very short and for the sake of the University, it seems to me very desirable that you should now get a president who will hold the office for a respectable number of years."

At about the same time, President Daniel G. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, wrote:

"I doubt whether there is anyone who can fill the post of President of the University of California so well as Professor Martin Kellogg. He knows the situation thoroughly; he has learning, tact, fidelity and the ability to make a good speech. He has excellent business habits, and he resides in Berkeley. I feel confident that his selection to this important post would never be regretted."

The opinion of President Gilman was shortly afterwards embraced by the Regents, and President Kellogg was made acting president, and, later, President of the University of California.

Among the principal problems that confronted his administration were: First, the harmonizing of elements in the faculties so that all should work together for the common good, and their strengthening by the addition of strong men and the elimination of weak ones. Second, the extension and broadening of the University's work;

and third, the creation of friendly and useful educational relations between the University and the secondary schools.

During the first years of his administration, the president was assisted by a committee of the regents known as the Committee on Internal Administration, on which I had the honor to serve. To this committee many of the questions that arose between the faculties and the president, and the faculties and the students were referred, and it was while thus associated with Dr. Kellogg that I learned to appreciate his real worth.

Though his was an excessive modesty, and though always careful not to force or obtrude his views upon others, his character was strong and his judgments sound. His counsel was always sought for and always worth having. In speech he was direct and clear, and his grasp of all subjects discussed, thorough. His sincerity and his earnest desire to do justice to all were dominant qualities. In discussion, his attitude was judicial and his judgments marked by a deep charity toward his fellow men. These are the qualities that won for him the respect and coöperation of the faculty, and that prepared the way for the greater educational growth that was to come to our University. With a united and progressive faculty, animated by high ideals, the University made rapid strides toward its rightful place among the foremost educational institutions of the land.

The years that followed his inauguration as president brought ever increasing numbers to these halls. The problems of housing them and of providing the highest character of instruction for their needs were indeed difficult. How well they were solved is well known to you all. From a comparatively small institution composed of a few literary colleges and technical scientific schools, a great and unified University has been built. A college of natural sciences and a college of commerce were founded, and a great impetus given to graduate study. Work in biology, in others of the natural sciences and in art, received great

encouragement and the complete and rounded development of a great institution began. The Affiliated Colleges came into closer relations with the colleges at Berkeley, and in them, too, the vivifying influences of a broad and scholarly policy soon made themselves felt.

While these changes were taking place within the University, Dr. Kellogg realized that they would redound to the benefit of the State in proportion as they reached the body of its citizens. As he wrote in his annual statement for the year 1897–8:

"The social and civic welfare of a community is the thing of highest value. There must be men and women of approved character who will be intelligent and influential examples of integrity and a power for good,—an unfailing stock to draw upon for the highest public service. Such citizens are the product of an education both broad and high."

To accomplish this he realized that the roots of the University must be in the hearts of the people; that the sap that is to nourish the tree of wisdom and of life, that is to spread its broad and sheltering branches over the State and Nation, must come from the heart-blood of the sons and daughters of California.

How was this to be accomplished? How was the University to be put in touch with every citizen of this State? How was every community, nay, every family to be strengthened by University culture? This question could be solved only by making it easy for everyone to come to the University, not by lowering the University's standards, but by multiplying the avenues by which it can be reached; in other words by bringing it into closer relations with the secondary schools. During Dr. Kellogg's administration, this system, though not inaugurated, was established upon a firm basis and attained the highest success.

The love of the State for its University, not as an idle sentiment, but as an appreciation of its power for good, of its ennobling influence upon the lives of the men and women

who throng its halls, as the creation of good citizens, honors the memory of man far more than graven stone or marble mausoleum. And as one who has been a chief worker toward this end, the name of Dr. Martin Kellogg will always be held in grateful and loving memory by every Californian.

ADDRESS BY PROFESSOR HOWISON.

We are once more assembled, after what seems indeed but short surcease of sorrow, to give expression to our sense of a great loss, a bereavement of the University and the community alike. It is only a brief two years since we gathered here to honor the memory of Joseph LeConte; and now we are summoned, too soon for our wishes, to note the passing and commemorate the services of Martin Kellogg, the last of the three high spirits to whom the wise judgment of our first Board of Regents committed the serious task of inaugurating the internal life of the University. John LeConte, Martin Kellogg, Joseph LeConte,—these, in the order of their appointment, were the three men, genuine scholars and weighty characters, to whom was intrusted the work of planning and setting in operation the institution which it is no exaggeration to call the most important organ of the spiritual life of this State. Sincere and unreserved can our gratitude be to the Regents, who by these admirable appointments so truly fulfilled the trust committed to their care. How worthy a triad our three notable founders of the Faculties formed! And now that the last of them, after the longest service, has gone from us, we can perhaps make something like a just estimate of his contribution to the great cause which we all have so much at heart.

In setting out upon this estimate, while we credit to the full the part taken by the Regents, and even more by the first two Presidents of the University, Durant and Gilman, let us not fail to recognize that the real designers and inaugurators of the internal organism of the institution were

John LeConte, Martin Kellogg, and Joseph LeConte, acting in sympathetic concert. Nor may we neglect to go in some important regards farther, and realize that Martin Kellogg was the founder of the University, and of its interior life, in a sense in which neither of his distinguished colleagues was, or could be. He was the first and chief connecting-link between the University and its forerunner the College of California. It is simple matter of history, made also matter of record and solemn authentication in the Organic Act establishing the University, and afterwards incorporated in the State Constitution, that had not the College previously come into successful existence through the devoted efforts of a group of men, chiefly, like Professor Kellogg himself, educated at Yale,—and had not the self-renouncing public spirit of the Trustees of the College, among whom were graduates of Harvard, Dartmouth, and Hamilton, as well as of Yale, led them to disincorporate and give the State their whole property for the sake of a greater institution,—the University would never have come into being; never, at any rate, as the comprehensive home of wide culture and humane research that it actually is; if it had come at all, it would only have been as a School of Applied Sciences. It is therefore but plain justice that now, in law as well as in settled public opinion, the old College is recognized as a part, and the inceptive part, of the University; so that Professor Kellogg, who was identified with the College from its beginning, as one of the two professors first appointed in it, was in fact the only member of our interior body who had belonged to the institution from its very origin—even from its prenatal days. For three-and-forty years he had been its unceasing builder and its devoted servant.

In these hours of commemoration, to be sure, we must not and cannot forget the part played by a preëminent associate of Professor Kellogg in the College—Dr. Horatio Stebbins, the last president of its Board of Trustees; without whose planning wisdom and public skill, the acceptance of the proposals made by the Trustees of the College would

probably not have been gained from the State. But prominent founder of the institution though Dr. Stebbins unquestionably was, passing over from Trustee of the College into Regent of the University, to exert for twenty-six years a commanding influence in the Board, and deep as is the debt we all to-day owe him, and shall continue to owe him so long as our State endures, Professor Kellogg was our founder in a yet more intimate, a still deeper sense. It was in his person first—though, later, also in that of President Durant—that the great, the vital principle of comprehensive humane culture, essential as the organizing factor in the life of the new institution, passed forward from the narrower field it held in the College into the vastly enlarged one afforded by the University. Fortunate was it for him, fortunate for us his successors, most fortunate for the State and its coming generations of youth, that his two eminent colleagues, John and Joseph LeConte, though appointed to represent the sciences of Nature, were both men of genuine and disciplined love of Man. Fortunate also was he, and fortunate the University, in having for first President so accomplished a scholar in the large humanities, so penetrating a thinker of the Platonic type, as Henry Durant. The happy and cordial coöperation of these four minds effected the first surveys, and the secure opening, of the broad roadways which we now possess to an inclusive culture, based on sound learning in letters, in science, and in philosophy. It was this that made us a *University*, a body of scholars *in diversis versati in unum versi;* occupied with things diverse, but all bent on *one* thing—the fulness of a high human character, with all the enlightenment, all the refinement, and all the devotion, that goes to its making.

So this day is one of grateful commemoration rather than of sad lament, this hour an hour of consolation rather than of grief. Grief at our profound bereavement we do indeed have, and cannot but have; for we miss the converse of our revered and admirable eldest brother; and, long as he had been here, we yet feel as if we had lost him all too soon, so

intact did he still appear both in body and in mind, so stable in a quiet maturity that kept its powers of judgment, and even of acquisition, quite unimpaired: so much so, that he might well have said, turning Solon's words into his instinctive Latin, *Senesco continenter discens*,—finding, as he did, on his return to his chosen studies and teaching, insight fresher than of old, with a still keener relish for imparting it. But though his removal from among us seems thus unexpected, and for us so untimely, we cannot but have its pang softened by a consoling sense of what he was and what he succeeded in effecting. Our comfort is in our confidence that what he was, and the results he has left us, are alike for us imperishable.

Accordingly our truest use of this memorial hour will be the meditation of his excellence—excellence of public service, founded on excellence of character. For never, I suspect, was there a man of whom it was more true that what he officially did was the outcome, simple, direct, and almost unstudied, of what he inwardly was. So let us consider awhile his work, and afterwards the very marked character in which it had its source.

I.

Of our honored colleague's exterior achievement—the biographical framework of his career, his attainment of successive professional positions, and, especially, his execution of his duties as this was seen by his colleagues in the Board of Regents—you have already heard from the speakers who have preceded me. Our part now is, rather, to recall the successive aspects of his work in our more interior academic life, and report our sense of its quality in the several functions he fulfilled there; to tell also how he bore his part as a citizen, interested in all the problems of public education and in public problems generally. We may get in this way some definite sense of the debt which we all really owe him, both we of the University and you of the Town and of the State.

All of his work was viewed and directed by him with the single eye of the sincere scholar, devoted to his professional ideal as it was given him to understand this; and his understanding of it was clear and high. His scholarship was sound and real, coming from a genuine vocation for the field in which his studies and his professorial labors fell—the field of classical literature and archæology, especially that of Rome. He came to his baccalaureate at Yale, to be sure, an all-round young scholar, standing foremost in his class, and at the time of his first appointment in the College of California still retained so much of this comprehensive accuracy as to be fitted for the duties of a mathematical professor—which he was at first appointed—as these were at that time usually conducted. But there can be no doubt that his bent was to classical letters, to the historical understanding of the ancients, and most of all to the study of their oratory. Further, though his first professorship in the University covered the whole field of the classics, Greek as well as Latin, it is plain that his nature engaged him to Rome rather than to Greece. The sober pragmatism of his mind, its earnest demand for power to turn all ideas into serviceable action, and for a test of all thought by its practicability, was naturally repelled a little by the speculative and poetic freedom of the Greeks, which in taking wing seems to set responsibility at defiance, and thus to prepare the way for a deserved catastrophe in the political and historical failure which befell it. His whole character, indeed, was Roman, as we shall clearly see when we later consider it in detail. It is therefore only natural to find him erelong shifting to the more definite professorship of the Latin language and literature, as the university department of which he was so long to be the successful head; and every bit of his published work in the formal capacity of scholar is concerned with Latin only. Here was his province, and all of his published performance bears out his right to it by patent of nature and of power.

His native modesty, his almost shrinking reserve, his

horror of superfluity, led him to be chary of publication. Yet he signalized each important stage of his professional career by an appropriate issue, though for each he required the motive of some practical need, manifest and pressing. Thus, soon after taking charge of the Latin chair in the College of California, he published an essay on *Latin Pronunciation*, which was then a subject of urgent practical debate in the schools. In this he presented the argument in favor of the English Method, as it is called, with a brevity, comprehensiveness, and solid good-sense that could hardly have been surpassed, showing himself in full possession of the points of the discussion as scholars then understood them; and, in adhering to the pronunciation which the scholars of England all maintain to the present day, he displayed, as I for one am willing to declare, what may well claim to be the soundest judgment for English-speaking people. His own practice in our university instruction, I suppose yielded at length to the increasing pressure of prevailing usage in the United States; but this was the effect of another factor in his uninsistent, modest, and practical nature, his nature as a Roman of the patiently enduring type; though we can easily imagine that all the while he "thought to himself" quite the same, in spite of the outward concession.

Next, in discharge of his duties as Latin professor in the University, he early made a selection of passages from Cicero and Quintilian, constituting together, in the order in which he arranged them, an almost consecutive treatise on the right practice of eloquence. To this, borrowing the hint from the *Ars Poetica* of Horace, he gave the title of *Ars Oratoria*, annotating it with sententious brevity, excellent judgment, and ample learning. As one runs the eye over its pages, and notes the deep ethical foundations upon which these two noble Roman writers declare that true oratory must be built, it is easy to see how the editor, Roman as he too was, though illumined by Christian light, laid much store by the all but Christian morals of these two great minds, and thought no brief course of reading in the Latin

classics could better be offered to modern youth than this compilation from them. And, indeed, he was well within his right. Significant of the quality in Cicero's thought upon which our high-minded colleague based his judgment is this sentence, written in October 1873 by Josiah Royce, then a youth, and a student under Professor Kellogg, on the fly-leaf of his copy of the *Ars Oratoria*:—*Nihil est aliud eloquentia nisi copiose loquens sapientia.** And of yet deeper tenor are these sentences, samples only, in the selections from Quintilian:—*Sit ergo nobis orator is, qui a Catone finitur, vir bonus dicendi peritus; verum, id quod et ille posuit prius, et ipsa natura potius ac majus est, utique vir bonus. . . . Neque enim tantum id dico, eum, qui sit orator, virum bonum esse oportere, sed ne futurum quidem oratorem nisi virum bonum. . . . Oratoris vita cum scientia divinarum rerum sit humanarumque conjuncta.*† No wonder that the serious heart, the refined judgment, of our colleague echoed deeply to sentiments like these; to such, surely, every mind rightly bred will echo, now and always. No wonder that our scholar asks, in his brief and pungent note on the passage from which they are taken, "May an advocate defend a bad cause?" and then replies: "Those who, at this late day, and in a Christian nation, answer in the affirmative, are respectfully referred to this decision of the old Roman teacher, *Certe non convenit ei, quem oratorem esse volumus, injusta tueri scientem, . . . neque defendet omnes orator.*"‡

Finally, in 1889, while abroad on leave of absence after eighteen years of unbroken university service, Professor Kellogg published the results of the studies which he had silently and unobtrusively been pursuing, in such leisure

*"Eloquence is nothing but wisdom speaking aboundingly."

†"For us, then, be he the orator, who is defined by Cato as *a good man skilled in speech;* in truth, that which this great man put first, and is by its very nature preferable and greater, namely, a *good man*. . . . For I do not merely say that he who is an orator ought to be a good man, but that he will not be an orator at all, unless he is a good man. . . . Be the orator's life bound up with the knowledge of things divine as well as human."

‡"Surely, it becomes not him whom we are willing to rank an orator knowingly to protect injustice, . . . nor will the orator defend all men."

as he could command,—I mean his edition of the *Brutus* of Cicero. The reception of this by leading authorities in England settled the question of his scholarship, if this needed testimonies, and yet the settlement very likely came with a sudden and half-rebuking surprise to many who had known him long as a townsman and friend, or even as a colleague, but through his excessive modesty and his retiring silence had been prevented from suspecting the breadth and the thoroughness of his learning. Fortunately, you have not in this matter to depend on the slenderly qualified judgment of your present speaker, but can resort to the highest critical opinion of scholars abroad. Said the London *Athenæum*, in its issue of February 8, 1890: "This valuable contribution from the University of California towards a study of Cicero's oratorical works will open British eyes to the development of classical studies in America. It is quite worthy to rank with Professor Wilkins's *De Oratore* and Dr. Sandys's *Orator*. . . . The commentary is excellent." The *Saturday Review*, which is nothing if not fault-finding, and can never forego an ill-natured fling at any hole discovered in an American coat, said, in its number for July 27, 1889, after some of its usual captious remarks: "In respect to the historical, literary, and archæological allusions, and in its admirable indices, Professor Kellogg's book deserves the highest praise." And, in the London *Classical Review* for October 1889, Professor Sandys himself wrote: "The work deserves to be warmly welcomed in England." After some criticisms upon sundry minutiae, he added: "The book as a whole is such an excellent piece of work that it ought to be extensively used by English-speaking students on both sides of the Atlantic."

We can therefore take a just satisfaction, secure from every apprehension, in the work of our colleague as a scholar. It was quiet, unpretending, unheralded, but solid, accurate, judicious, of a true distinction.

On his return from Europe in 1890, Professor Kellogg began his service in our highest administrative office. In

reality, if not in form, he was President of the University from that time, though he began his duties under the title of Acting President, which the Regents conferred upon him, together with a seat in their Board, when his colleagues of the Academic Council elected him to serve as their chairman during the vacancy in the office of President. In 1893, after a long inquiry into the merits of presidential candidates, the Regents by a pronounced majority appointed him President, confirming the already expressed choice of a still stronger majority of his colleagues; these had long before tested his administrative quality, first by his many years of service as Dean of the Faculties, and later by his performance as their chairman during a previous vacancy in the presidency. He voluntarily laid the presidential office down in the summer of 1899. In effect, then, he was the actual head of the University for nine years, and we had the benefit of his administrative abilities noticeably longer than those of any President who preceded him.

It is only the simple truth to say that he displayed in this office administrative traits of a very high order, and brought to the University various advantages of the utmost importance, during a period grave with many impending dangers. Into the internal life of the University he brought an increase of harmony, and into its relations with the public schools a distribution of reciprocal confidence and sympathy. The results were presently seen in a growth that became remarkable and, with an attendant and equal improvement in the chief internal relations, gave to his administration the sanction of visible success. The nine years of his presidential service saw the attendance of students at Berkeley increase from less than five hundred to more than seventeen hundred, and in the whole University, inclusive of the Professional Schools, from less than eight hundred to more than twenty-four hundred. During the same period, the staff of instruction at Berkeley and at the Lick Observatory grew from something over fifty to more than a hundred and fifty—professors, instructors, and

assistants—and, in the entire University, from a hundred and twenty-five to upwards of three hundred and fifty. That is, during his term of service he saw the total number of students multiplied three times and a seventh, and the total of the teaching staff twice and four-fifths; while at Berkeley, alone, the student attendance was not far from quadrupled, and the staff was nearly trebled. He also had the gratification of seeing the Legislature, in response to these striking proofs of the growing importance and increasing needs of the University, double its resources derived from the permanent annual tax, which was enlarged from one cent on each hundred dollars of the total valuation in the State to two cents on the same. Numerous and important new buildings were added and equipped; new laboratories were established, among them the laboratory for experimental psychology; abundant scholarships and fellowships were founded; new professorships were organized and filled; and the Phoebe Hearst Architectural Plan was projected and carried to a completion that commanded the respectful attention of the world. Answering to all these increments of external resource and advantage, the academic life within grew more complex and richer; the quality as well as the scope of the work improved; so that the institution could justly claim to have become one of the great centres of educational life, and was everywhere acknowledged to be such.

Hence, when our honored friend laid his office down and took his well-earned respite from its burdens, he could do so not only with the consenting commendations of his associates in the Faculties, but also with the best-founded sense that his labors had in fact not been in vain: that he had conferred upon the institution, in addition to all the advantages which his earlier services had brought, still other and even greater benefits; and that he was handing the University back to the Regents stronger and greater in every respect than it was when he received it from them. His had been, as already mentioned, much the longest term

of presidential duty known in the University hitherto; and not the least service he had rendered, I judge, was his breaking the baleful precedent which had led the outside world to assume, no matter how incorrectly, that our presidency was under some dark hoodoo, so that it was impossible for a capable administrator to continue long in office. That there was little or nothing in this outside assumption is undoubtedly true; but it was none the less harmful; and a great good was done when at length it was effectually dissipated.

It remains now to speak of his more general activities —of those employments which concerned him rather as a citizen than as a member of the academic world. Somewhat silent scholar though he was, he had a deep sense of civil and political duty, was active as a citizen, and carried weight as a judge upon all important public questions. Yet all these he constantly approached in the temper of the cultivated thinker, the studious scholar. Hence his services as a citizen take chiefly the form of public addresses or of published writings on questions of public concern. A partial collection of these, from various sources, forming a considerable volume kept in the University Library, shows the scope, the earnestness, and the weight of his thought on important issues of his time. This list of twenty-five papers is manifestly but a portion of his whole product, as it only covers the period from October 1873 to October 1893; yet the range of topics is large and important— common schools, higher education, careers for scholars, endowments, literature and art, morals and religion, character in relation to politics, historical research, the labor problem, and so on. That he continued this activity long beyond the latest date of this collection, throughout his presidency and nearly to the end of his life, we all know; and part of our duty to his services and his memory would clearly seem to be, that a proper collection of his occasional writings, duly selected from his whole period of production, should be made, and published in permanent

form. He was, as we also know, in love with oratory—which he regarded as a fine art, strictly creative—and was himself master of an excellent style, superior in clearness and in diction, sound in idiom, agreeable in tone and color, and of a simplicity suited to the man.

If we look, then, at the actual work achieved by our colleague, whether as contributor to our foundations, as scholar, as head of department, as head of the University, or as public character generally, it is impossible not to assign to him, though in his sensitive modesty he would have been the last to claim and the most loth to accept it, the meed of a signal success. A gladness, comforting in the midst of our loss, irresistibly pervades our thoughts when we thus realize that we have had for so many fruitful years—yes, almost without knowing it—the professional and social companionship of a man, a scholar, an administrator, a citizen, of unmistakable and most decided mark. His memory will blend naturally and worthily with that of the brothers LeConte, adding permanent lustre to the institution which he so long adorned, and to the Town and the State of which he was so serviceable a member.

II.

And yet, when we now go on to ask for the explanation of all this excellent performance, it will become evident that, as I have indicated already, the cause was not in any calculated plan or studied policy, carefully contrived and applied. This success in action was, rather, the spontaneous expression of a deeply-seated character, bred in the man quite apart from any of his fields of effort, and independent of them. The explanation is, in short, the man himself. There are two sorts of successful endeavorers, two methods of success: one wins by character and talent working after plans the most deliberately thought out and the most adroitly applied; the other wins simply by exercising and applying the indwelling character, as circumstances give it opportunity or the settled occupation affords it field. Success, in

this latter case, when the success is in great things, is the highest witness to great character; and then the study of the character becomes in a high degree interesting and significant.

The success of the friend who has gone from us, his varied achievement as educational founder, as scholar, as administrative head, as citizen, was owing, I repeat, to this spontaneous expression and application of character. We are led, then, to detect, if possible, and to describe, what this so effective character was. What were its leading traits, and how, perchance, did they come to be?

I think we can best gain the clue to it by noticing that its possessor accounted his main vocation to be the stimulation of virtue by the teaching of Latin literature. That is, *he liked things Roman*, and thought them good for discipline in goodness. His was a Roman character by nature, I have said; and I am convinced he came by his profound practical interest in things Roman, not so much by any reflection and deliberate decision as by the instinctive sympathy of his native disposition. He came in sight of Roman things, and he recognized his own; they appealed to him, and he responded. The impression this disposition made, even early in the course of one's acquaintance with it, was distinct and not to be evaded. Unpretending simplicity; plain directness; homely urbanity; reticence and reserve; something of taciturnity; steadfastness without aggression; equipoise, patience, endurance; moderation of all sorts; an unruffled temper; attachment to home, to kindred, to country,—these were the traits that struck one, the traits that continued always and everywhere; and they were all of them Roman. They were moreover the traits that made the Roman a Stoic by nature, giving him over beforehand to the Porch when its apostles should arrive. So, too, our colleague was a Stoic by nature; and yet we must not forget that he was a Stoic who had received baptism, inwardly in the spirit as well as outwardly in the body. He was thus a Roman who had heard the Gospel and had believed it,—

to the illumination and redirection of his nature, indeed, but not to its erasure, not at all to its elemental change, not even to the dislocation of its members. One trait he had, however, which we must not overlook, and which we usually miss in the Roman—his dry and quiet humor; and this we must no doubt refer to the New-Englander that was unquestionably present in his heritage.

But in other traits he seemed wholly of the Roman type; though, to be sure, of the Roman no longer on campaign and in the field, *militiae ac belli*, but *domi*, rather,—come home to his *otium*, his furlough in the gown and the toga. A sort of christianized Seneca he looked, and such in fact he was,—

> . . . . . Discerning to fulfil
> This labor, by slow prudence to make mild
> A rugged people, and thro' soft degrees
> Subdue them to the useful and the good.
> Most blameless was he, centred in the sphere
> Of common duties, decent not to fail
> In offices of kindliness.

We can set his character best, I think, in the frame of the Four Cardinal Virtues of the ancients, especially as these took color from the Roman Stoics and the Roman habit of feeling. Wisdom, Temperance, Justice, Courage,—these sum and array his "lords of life"; but they do so best when named and interpreted in his familiar Latin: *Prudentia*, *Modestas*, *Justitia*, *Fortitudo*. He possessed them all; or, rather, they quite possessed him; together they summed up his being: Prudence, Moderation, Justice, Fortitude. Only, in him, spiritual baptism had transformed and heightened Prudence into something that cast its foresight beyond the present world of fleeting circumstance, though it still remained effective there; while over all the other Virtues reigned Moderation, as the controlling and toning bond: the *Ne quid nimium* of his kindred Stoics seemed the ruling precept in all his excellence. So, in Fortitude also he read the Stoic measure: the lofty and all-enduring *apatheia* that

spoke in the Stoic *In utrumque paratus* was next to the dominant principle of his life. The issue of circumstances, friendly or adverse, not much perturbed him: *idem semper vultus, semper idemque frons.* Only, again, this Indifference too had received baptismal sprinkling, and he, as we may believe, was ever saying inwardly, not *Do thy part and leave the rest to Fate*, but *Do thy part and leave the rest to God.* To the Four Virtues of the Stoics, his acceptance of the Gospel had added the Three of St. Paul; so that, in the light of Faith, Hope, and Charity, his Prudence, his Moderation, his Justice, his Endurance, were all transmuted into Humility. Humility became for him the touchstone of belief and of life. This is strikingly manifest in his notable address on *Culture and the Religious Sentiment*, and was no less so in his whole career. "Truly," he avers, "man, at his best, is altogether vanity in the sight of the all-wise and all-powerful Maker of heaven and earth. . . . Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall in nowise enter therein. The childlike spirit is the only spirit befitting any human being."

Whether he much read Marcus Aurelius, or much delighted in him, I have no means of knowing as a fact direct. But a strong strain of kindred with the Imperial Sage he certainly had. Something of this Stoic, this Roman strain, I do not doubt came down to him straightway by birthright. I see him now, in his simplicity, his utter unpretence, his homely but true urbanity, his friendliness most quiet but most real, his modest reserve, his reticent endurance; and I cannot fail to catch in him the suggestion of a resemblance, in all these traits, to the earliest English ancestor of whom his biographical sketch of himself takes account. He was the direct descendant, in the seventh generation, of an earlier Martin Kellogg, of Essex County, in England. The Stoic traits of this earliest Martin are well typified in his plain, unadorned, but solid and sufficing house of stone, which I believe is still standing; and they descended, I dare venture, to his latest

kinsman and bearer of his name, to be welcomed, reinforced, and enlarged in scope. That name itself is a good type of the character—Martin Kellogg, sounding simple, strong, solid, like the enduring rock.

In this unpretending, this simple-kindly fortitude, this whole character so retiring, so deep-hidden from display or public notice, our friend endured; and did his devoir; not seeking to create or even to frame circumstances, but accepting such as were given and came, dealing with them patiently, "with malice toward none, and with charity for all." Thus, with all his plainness, almost homespun, he was of proof in true breeding, of the best courtesy, a gentleman without flaw. So he achieved without violence, and accomplished lasting service.

May his name and quality live in our memory and our action always. May the life of the University that he loved so calmly, and yet so steadfastly, unfold more and more after the pattern of that Disciplined Humanity—Temperate, Just, Enduring, Wise—which governed all his being, so that he was in the sincerest fact *integer vitae scelerisque purus.*